

JURY QUICKLY GRANTS DIVORCE TO STORY

Testimony That Defendant and Actor Lived in Cottage Carries Weight.

WIFE CALLS IT A PLOT

Mrs. Story Has Possession of Her Child, but the Court May Change Its Custody.

After deliberating for one hour the jury in the divorce suit of Allen Lawrence Story against his wife, Mrs. Helen Hilton Story, in the Supreme Court, yesterday brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The case was closed on Friday as far as the taking of testimony was concerned, so that all of yesterday's session was consumed in the summing up of counsel and the charge to the jury. Justice Goff took the charge to the jury. Justice Goff took the charge to the jury. Justice Goff took the charge to the jury.

The names of two of the correspondents mentioned by Story having been withdrawn, counsel and jury had only to concern themselves with the third and most important of the correspondents. It was Stanley H. Ford, the editor of the New York Herald, who was the third and most important of the correspondents. It was Stanley H. Ford, the editor of the New York Herald, who was the third and most important of the correspondents.

"WAR BETWEEN THE STATES"

Taft Prefers That to "Civil War" as Wording on Yale Memorial.

New Haven, March 2.—President Taft favors "the war between the states" instead of "the Civil War" as part of an inscription of a soldier's memorial at Yale. This was brought out today by the details of the plans of the Yale Soldiers' Memorial Committee. The title "the Civil War" will, however, probably be chosen by the committee.

The committee, which has Henry B. Howland, of New York, as president, has rejected a plan representing "Alma Mater," a life-size female figure, with a Union and a Confederate soldier dead at her feet, to be placed in the Yale Memorial Hall. The plan favored is a series of tablets, with artistic adornments at the inner entrance of the hall.

All military titles of the fallen Yale soldiers will be rejected, and only the full name and classes of the men who fell on both sides used. The committee will report to the Yale Corporation in June. In the war 115 Yale men died in the Union army and 6 in the Confederate army.

NORTH SIDERS CROSS HARLEM

Board of Trade Comes from The Bronx for Eighteenth Annual Dinner.

The North Side Board of Trade celebrated its eighteenth annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. About four hundred men and women were present. The organization was formed eighteen years ago for the purpose of advancing the interests of The Bronx. The dinner last night was the first in which women had participated. J. Harris Jones, president of the organization, was the toastmaster.

The speakers were Charles Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who spoke on "The Development of the Merchant Marine"; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Alfred Brooks Fry, supervising chief engineer United States Treasury Service, who spoke on "Terminal Facilities for The Bronx"; Borough President McAnany, County Clerk Schneider and Register Griffenhagen.

PETER P. ACITELLI ILL

Deputy Fire Marshal, Victim of Mastoiditis, in Hospital.

Deputy State Fire Marshal Peter P. Acitelli is seriously ill at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 94 Livingston street. Following an operation Friday night for mastoiditis by Dr. W. S. Shattuck, of No. 360 Clinton street. At the hospital late last night it was said that Mr. Acitelli had an even chance for recovery.

Mr. Acitelli fell out of his berth in a Pullman car on his way from New York to Albany. He was carried to the Albany Hospital, where he remained until his condition was such that he could be taken to his home, No. 373 91st street, Fort Hamilton.

His condition became so bad that specialists decided that an operation was necessary.

MR. CUTTING'S DEATH NATURAL

Coroner's Jury Finds That Indigestion Caused Heart Failure.

Chicago, March 2.—An affection of the heart, superinduced by an acute attack of indigestion, was held by a coroner's jury today to have caused the death of William Bayard Cutting, capitalist and lawyer, of New York City, who died last night on a special train near Rock Island, Ill.

Death occurred while physicians and friends were hurrying Mr. Cutting to New York City for treatment. He was taken ill more than a week ago, and on Wednesday he was decided to remove him to New York.

Mr. Cutting's body was taken to New York today by Mrs. Cutting, Miss Olivia Cutting and Mrs. George Cabot Ward.

DISPUTE OVER CHILDREN

Continued from first page.

striker, Anna Lipson, Lipson was examined. "Who killed her?" asked Chairman Henry.

"Our witnesses," said Lipson, "saw the policeman Benoit shoot and the woman fall, but the police tell a different story."

"Weren't two strike leaders, Eitor and Giovanni, arrested in this connection?" asked Mr. Henry.

The witness said this was so. "But," he added, "we would have no use in killing a woman. The police said the speeches made by Eitor and Giovanni infuriated the strikers, and that is the way they investigated the killing."

Lipson denied Eitor, who is now in jail, by declaring he had always counseled the strikers to keep cool.

"But being desperate, seeing the last piece of bread taken from them, seeing their women without clothing and their little children going barefooted, the strikers may have resorted to mild acts of violence, such as throwing chunks of ice and snow," he said.

"Why did the strikers want to send their children away from Lawrence?" Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, inquired.

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied.

At this point Representative Harris, of Massachusetts, protested against the character of the examination of Lipson. He said Lipson was discussing matters with which the federal government could have no concern, and asked that he be limited to the incident of the prevention of the children from leaving Lawrence.

Chairman Henry said the investigation involved the facts leading up to the incident.

Blames Trouble on Police.

Lipson was cross-examined, with permission of the committee, by Mr. Cox.

"You had some trouble with the police," Cox asked, "at the time of the outbreak of the strike?"

"Well, who started it?" cried the witness excitedly.

"And some people were arrested?" Cox continued.

"That's no news to us," Lipson answered. Representative Foster, of Illinois, asked Lipson if it were true that the striking textile workers had thousands of dollars deposited in the savings banks of Lawrence.

"Oh, no," answered Lipson. "How could men getting \$3 or \$6 a week put money in the savings bank?"

"But wasn't it discovered," Mr. Foster continued, "that one of the striking women who was hurt had \$700 in cash with her?"

Lipson admitted this was so, but explained that she had just received her money as a legacy.

Workmen Contradict Berger.

John Golden, president of the Textile Workers' Union, was called to the stand. He made a statement contradicting allegations made by Representative Berger.

"Mr. Berger," he said, "made the statement that the Industrial Workers of the World represented 20,000 of the Lawrence mill hands, and that I, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, represented just 120. The truth of the matter is that when this 'revolution' in Lawrence occurred the Industrial Workers of the World had just 27 members. The organization I represent has 68 members in Lawrence and is twenty-five years old."

Mr. Golden further said that he "held no brief" for the Lawrence employers and that before the Industrial Workers of the World came into Lawrence he was as objectionable as could be imagined to the mill owners.

"Whenever I came to town, the mill hands were afraid to breathe me," he said. "We spent thousands of dollars trying to organize Lawrence, but were not successful. I want to urge an investigation of Lawrence. Conditions there are bad enough, but in the textile industry in general, and in the South in particular, conditions are worse and wages are lower than in New England. The cotton industry is worse than the woolen."

Representative Campbell asked Golden why he regarded the Lawrence strike as a "revolution."

"It is one that is brought about in a systematic and orderly manner. But in this instance there was not a soul on God's earth who knew five minutes before the pay envelopes with the first reduction taken from them as a result of the fifty-four-hour law that there was to be a strike."

Fault of Liters and Haywoods.

Turning to Representative Berger, he said: "It is all the fault of your Eitors and your Haywoods, who have gone to Lawrence and poisoned the minds of the mill workers. They have not preached trade unionism to them, but absolute anarchy."

"That's a lie!" cried several of the girl strikers, and Chairman Henry threatened to clear the room.

"Is the Industrial Workers of the World an organization of anarchists?" asked Representative Pol.

"As a result of their conduct in Lawrence we so claim," returned Golden.

"Have they urged violence?" asked Mr. Campbell.

"Yes," said Golden. "One man said the gun shops had better get busy because he was going out to buy a revolver."

"Who was that?"

"Eitor," replied Golden.

"He never said that. That's a lie!" said several of the witnesses.

"I have heard insulting remarks made to the witness," said Representative Stanley. "If that happens again I am going to see that the guilty person is sent to jail if there is any power in Congress to put him there, and in that there will be no question of constitutionality."

END OF MILL STRIKE NEAR

Leaders Oppose Submission, but Workers Would Yield.

Lawrence, Mass., March 2.—The opinion was general in Lawrence today that the end of the textile strike was in sight. A large percentage of the idle operators favor the acceptance of the concessions announced by nearly all of the mill owners.

The concessions include an advance in wages over the scale paid under the fifty-four-hour law of at least 5 per cent. The officers of the Industrial Workers of the World consider that that organization has accomplished much for the workers, but claim not to be satisfied with the amount of the proposed increase, and are still insisting upon further concessions. The general strike committee voted today to continue the strike.

Striking operatives of the Arlington and Pacific mills who are affiliated with the Central Labor Union will return to work Monday morning and accept the 5 per cent minimum wage increase offered. This was decided upon at a lengthy meeting of the general committee of the Pacific and Arlington mills last night.

More than one-third of all the operatives in the city are generally accepted as indicating that the Central Labor Union will recommend the acceptance of the concession offered in all the mills, as most of the employees of the Pacific and Arlington mills belong to that body.

Both these expressions of opinion were referred to by Senators today in discussing the Un-American Activities bill, which is directed particularly against accumulated capital.

Many Objections to Free Sugar.

Objections to the free sugar bill were numerous and to the point. As a political move it was suggested the Democrats had made the mistake of selecting the one article which has not increased in price or kept pace with the rising level of the cost of living. They aim to destroy an industry in the United States that produces nearly a million tons of sugar annually, for it is not a mere matter of opinion as to whether the beet sugar industry can survive if the tariff on sugar is removed.

The cheapness with which cane sugar can be produced in the tropics is solely due to climate, and in this respect the United States cannot compete with the West Indies, for instance.

Republican Senators take the view that the tariff on sugar is the easiest form of taxation. To cut off the large revenue it produces, and fall back on a problematical excise tax, which puts a burden on individual industry and individual earning capacity to make up the deficit, is a course of reckless wisdom that neither measure is likely to survive the test of Senate analysis.

The Republican insurgents in the House are disposed to support the Democratic free sugar bill and its companion measure, extending the corporation tax to individuals and corporations, but this support will be predicated not on a belief in such radical tariff revision but on the hope that in conference between the two houses a more equitable revision may be arrived on.

"I will probably vote for free sugar," said Representative Morris, an insurgent leader, today, "not that I favor this sort of reduction, but because revenue measures must originate in the House before the Senate can act on them. There is no probability whatever that a free sugar bill will pass the Senate, but if we send a free sugar measure to that body a compromise may be reached in conference and a rate midway between free sugar and the present indefensible duties may result. I believe the excise tax law proposed by the Democrats is constitutional, although I would prefer a graduated income tax."

Similar views were expressed by other insurgents, and it is probable that the twin bills proposed by the majority will receive considerable insurgent support, on the theory that the Senate will not permit a reduction in the sugar schedule to less than 10 per cent.

That the Democrats have adopted the extension of the excise tax as a temporary expedient for raising revenue was indicated today by Speaker Champ Clark, who said: "I have favored an income tax ever since I began the study of politics and economics. We will have an income tax law as soon as four more states act on the proposed constitutional amendment, and it will be a graduated income tax. The bill now proposed as a temporary substitute may not remain on the statute books more than a year, for it will soon be followed by a real income tax law."

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Wound End Treaty with Cuba.

One effect of the enactment into law of the free sugar bill would be to terminate the present reciprocity treaty with Cuba and affect \$40,000,000 of American imports into that island, on which Cuba grants a

reduction of from 50 to 40 per cent in duty, officials of the Bureau of Trade Relations of the State Department said today. The reciprocity treaty provides that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages agreed upon, the country so deprived of this protection may terminate the treaty after six months' notice.

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HIGGINS & SEITER

LARGEST CHINA AND GLASSWARE RETAILERS IN THE WORLD

Tomorrow—We Will Inaugurate

The Greatest Sale of Dinnerware and Glassware of Recent Years

IN VARIETY OF PATTERNS, in EXCELLENCE OF QUALITIES and in WONDERFUL VALUES, this Sale reaches the high-water mark.

Not in a decade have so many first-quality "open-stock" Dinner Sets of China and so attractive a variety of Table Glassware been offered at such genuine reductions—the finest grades of English and Limoges China from the foremost historic potteries of Europe, and the best makes of Glassware, are offered in this Sale at the lowest prices in years.

The dinnerware patterns—thirty in all—range from exquisite floral decorations and the handsome border designs to the always desirable white-and-gold effects rarely included in a sale.

These are "open-stock" patterns, but we cannot sell separately at sale prices Plates or Cups and Saucers only—though other pieces may be bought at Sale prices.

As evidence of the fact that no one with an unfilled niche in their chi and glass cabinets can afford to miss this Sale, we point to the following features of this big event:—

Beautiful White-and-Gold Sets Greatly Reduced

The finest grade of English and Limoges China in the most desirable style of patterns—White-and-Gold decorations of chaste charm.

Two Superb English Sets

ENGLISH CAULDON SET of 100 pieces, with rich half-inch border of gold. Regularly \$126.75; in this Sale at \$120.00.

ENGLISH MINTON SET of 102 pieces, in artistic Gaddon shape, with gold band. Regularly \$120.00; in this Sale at \$112.00.

Two Fine Limoges Sets

WHITE AND GOLD SET of 112 pieces, with rich half-inch border of enameled gold. Regularly \$240.00; in this Sale at \$160.60.

WHITE AND GOLD SET of 112 pieces, with deep fancy border and handles of best coin-gold. Regularly \$88.50; in this Sale at \$66.40.

Also These Splendid Values in Imported Dinner Sets

LIMOGES CHINA

SET OF 115 PIECES with exquisite Persian border decorations; superb quality. Regularly \$300; at \$175.

SET OF 100 PIECES with deep enameled-gold border, finished with tasteful traced-gold design. Regularly \$162.25; at \$121.70.

WHITE-AND-GOLD SET OF 104 PIECES, with rich gold border and solid gold handles. Regularly \$122.60; at \$91.95.

Other complete Dinner Sets—formerly \$22.45 to \$275—at \$11.25 to \$183.30 including many patterns especially suitable for Country Homes, Cottages and Bungalows.

The Higgins & Seiter Sale of Glassware

This great China and Glass Store is no more famous for its high-grade Chinas than for its matchless assortments of Fine Table Glassware—which we will feature in this Sale as follows.

(NOTE: "Open-stock" prices at proportionate reductions. Goblets not sold separately at reduced prices.)

Specials in Webb's Celebrated English Rock Crystal

60-piece Sets of this finest of all Glassware, consisting of a dozen each of Goblets, Saucer Champagne, Claret, Wines and Cordials—

Sets regularly \$164.15—at \$123

Sets regularly \$142.75—at \$107

60-piece Glassware Set

Very richly cut, extremely handsome design. Regularly \$130; special at \$86.60.

60-piece Etched Glassware Set

Dainty fleur-de-lis design, in glass of clear, substantial quality. Regularly \$13.70; at \$10.25.

Special Bargain Table

All sorts of odd Glassware are displayed on this Special Table, including many fine qualities formerly selling up to \$4 a dozen. There are Goblets, Saucer Champagne, Cocktails, Claret, Wines, Cordials, etc., in great variety. Extra fine quality and you may take your choice at 10c each.

"BUY CHINA and GLASS RIGHT"

West 21st. and 22d. St. Sixth Avenue

WILL REJECT SUGAR BILL

Continued from first page.

men who work, who are laying out of their earnings provision for the future, and on whom the hand of the tax-gatherer should be laid most lightly; the owners of the land, the farmers and other land owners, whom it is universally acknowledged that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to protect by the provisions regarding the apportionment of direct taxes, and the possessors of the stored up wealth of the country which is being invested in the corporations that are doing the business of the country. And by the simple course of dropping out from this income tax measure the parts that are unconstitutional under the decision of the Supreme Court, that are unjust according to the acknowledged judgment of all students of the income tax, that are incapable of enforcement within such a time to relieve the deficiency before us, and by saving the tax upon the stored up wealth of the country invested in corporations, called an 'excise,' we shall have accomplished the great objects of the income tax."

The corporation tax achieved this end to a certain extent, although even it affects the stockholder rather than the bondholder.

Accentuating the opinion expressed by Senator Root, that "the hand of the tax-gatherer should be laid most lightly upon those who are laying out of their earnings provision for the future," and to express his approval of this opinion, Senator Bailey said, in his discussion of the corporation tax:

"I believe that in earning an income by personal service every man consumes a part of his principal, and that for out of it always to be taken into consideration. The man who has his fortune invested in securities may and in a hundred years, but the lawyer or the physician or the man engaged in other personal employment is spending his principal in earning his income. That fact ought to be recognized and provided against."

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